PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Tak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,895—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
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The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia and the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. S. S. "CLYDE."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "CLYDE" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE here on SUNDAY MORNING. Passengers and Baggage will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7300	2000	J. Orman	19th Nov.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.I.	CLYDE	3156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.I.	GAMBIA	4381	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4937	1050	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.I.	PEKIN	3508	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	570	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6328	1500	W. A. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3210	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	600	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	RODNEY	5845	12 0	A. B. Dodell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3210	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3727	750	W. A. Whelor	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3210	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6328	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.
30th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,000	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	501	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 8, 1892.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3,239	2nd Dec.

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Bombay, 18th November, 1892. Agents.

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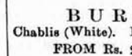
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Superior Old Port	38	8	22	0	44	0	23	6
Fine Old Port	30	12	16	8	33	0	18	2
Old Port	22	0	...		24	12	...	
Madeira	36	4	...		44	0	...	

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Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34	0	38	8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
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Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	0
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London, October 1st, 1889.

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GENTLEMEN,—I take much pleasure in stating to you that I have been using your "Microbe Killer" for the past six weeks as a Tonic and a general "Pick-Me-Up." It is the finest Tonic the World ever produced. As a Toilet Water it has no equal. I would not be without it for many times its cost.

Yours Very Truly,
ALICE J. SHAW.

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WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

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100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
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THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand: we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
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Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

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A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
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Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianos than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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HANDSOME CRETORINES for PURDAHS, CURTAINS, Furniture, &c., from 6 Annas per yard.
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NEW TABLE COVERS, all sizes, in handsome Patterns, and Colourings.

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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
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List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASING CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.
We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.
BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
[illegible] extensively used in Fever-stricken Districts [illegible]rat. Gives ample satisfaction and re[illegible] other remedies fail. Re. 1, of all
[illegible]SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay,

[illegible]TICE.
[illegible]ND MASTER for BAND [illegible]10th Bombay Light Infantry, now [illegible]an, and proceeding to Satara in [illegible]all man preferred. Apply, enclosing [illegible] terms to Band President, 10th Bombay [illegible], Poona, (Deccan).
H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.
Poona, 17th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Ometcarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
CHARMING, ATTRACTIVE, NEAT, AND PRETTY INDIAN VIEWS CARDS.
Suitable for Home Sending.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
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COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.
Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	.... ,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	..... ,,	9	7	0
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At age 40	do.	..... ,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	..... ,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,221,058		

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, Incig. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICES.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.
SUCH of the FREE BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the results of the various University Examinations are known, will be filled up in January next. Applications for the same will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th December, 1892. For forms of application apply to
JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Secretary, Gocouldas Tejpal Charities.
G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

ALL Persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Capt. JOHN EDGAR BARRY, 19th Bombay Infantry, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no CLAIMES will be entertained.
G. E. WALTER, Capt., 19th Bo. Infy.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 15th Nov. 1892.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the ERECTION of NEW PREMISES on Hornby Row.
The Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.
Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and no Tender will be received later than Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 12th November, 1892.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ADDITIONAL WATERWAYS between Rungapuram and Nandyal Stations of this Railway. Estimate Rs. 61,113; details are as under:—

		Rs.
1.	Conversion of 1-10 ft. Girder into 1-20 ft. Girder Bridge at mile 295-4	2,181
2.	Do. double 3 ft. Slab into 1-20 ft. Girder at mile 295-4	5,083
3.	Do. do. at mile 295-10	5,943
4.	Do. 1-10 ft. into 1-20 ft. at 297-4	4,674
5.	Do. do. at mile 300-16	2,410
6.	Do. do. at mile 301-12	2,939
7.	Raising Embankment and Bridges between miles 301-3 and 302-7	7,387
8.	Do. bank and bundar 316½	16,295
9.	Adding 4-20 ft. Girders to Bridge at mile 316½	14,251

Tenders will be received up to 10th December, 1892, (inclusive). They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, headed "Tenders for the Additional Waterways between Rungapuram and Nandyal." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
A. H. MacKENZIE, Resident Engineer,
Kistna Division, S. M. Ry., Guntakul.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 360 Tons PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL, for the year 1893, will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.
The Petroleum Oil must be of quality equal to that imported by Messrs. T. R McLellan and Co. of Karachi, and only the tenders of recognized importers will be considered.
The Oil to be delivered in monthly instalments of about 30 Tons per month in wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk in good stout sound casks or iron drums.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Petroleum Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.
Government Papers or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
E. S. LUARD,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 14th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the First Day of February 1893, estimated at 300 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus up to 1 p.m. (Guz-fire) on Wednesday, 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the First Day of February 1893, estimated at 250 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1892.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.
—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-first Day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 19th day of October 1892.
AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.
TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th November next, for SUPPLY of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.
Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.
The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors whose current year's deposit will suffice, a deposit of Rs. (1000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."
All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
C. MIDDLETON,
Acting Chief Storekeeper,
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 26th October, 1892.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—
1st.—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.
The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.
2nd.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.
3rd.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.
The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.
A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent, will be refunded after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.
Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.
The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.
W. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division.
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-8 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full		3	0	6 Cabinet, Full		6	0
12 ,, ,,		5	0	12 ,, ,,		9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pill which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is excellent in debilitating and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Leucorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.
AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held at 5 o'clock, in the Hall of the New High School.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 21st November.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator and Maria Teresa entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. City of Dundee left it on Thursday.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Mr. Lowjee Jhinabhai will lecture on "Respects," at 8-30 p.m., in the hall of the People's Free Reading Room, Fort.

A PORTRAIT OF MRS. GLADSTONE.—Mr. N. M. Lungrana, of Bandora, received by the last mail from Mr. W. E. Gladstone a three-quarter life-sized permanent photograph of Mrs. Gladstone.

THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The Club will meet this afternoon, at the Bandstand, at 4-45 p.m., and at the Parsee Statue, Byculla, at 5-15, for a short ride; and to-morrow morning at 6-15 and 6-45 for a ride to Tanna.

THE REV. C. DE SOUZA.—A Portuguese telegram says that the Reverend Constantino Caridade de Souza from Saligao, Goa, brother of Mr. Pedro Caetano de Souza, of Apollo Hotel, said his first mass on the 10th instant.

LECTURE.—Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A. LL.B., will deliver a lecture in English this evening, at 5-30, in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, on "Man, the Master of Fate." The public are cordially invited to attend.

AN INSANE POLICEMAN.—Arjoon Bhawan, a policeman, living at Peerkhan Lane, suddenly, on Wednesday, showed signs of insanity by running after the people going along the street. He has been removed to the Police Hospital for examinations.

DEPOSITION OF A DYING WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, was invited by Dr. Batson, House Surgeon of the Sokhdara Jejpal Hospital, to take down the dying deposition of Janbai, who was seriously burnt on Thursday, in consequence of a lighted match having been thrown on her clothes by a Hindu. Janbai's deposition was according to the facts already reported in our last issue. There is very little hope of her recovery.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—We have seen some very beautiful Christmas and New Year's Cards imported by Messrs. Madon, Sons & Co. Each year it seems as if it were impossible to outdo the pretty trifles of the passing season, but inventors and artists of inexhaustible fertility present us with new and still more dainty devices. These cards; and booklets with pretty and well-chosen verses, come at the right moment for sending home as well as to Indian friends.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Kalbadevie Road, touching the death of Nagur Lala, aged 3 years. The deceased's father is a dealer in harness. On Tuesday he brought one pice worth of caustic acid to remove spots from the harness. The deceased's grandmother placed it in a box, which contained some other packets of drug. On Wednesday the grandmother by mistake mixed the acid in water, and gave it to Nagar to drink. The child drank it, and suddenly took ill, and died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A MENDICANT DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Chuna Budlu, a Mahomedan mendicant, was sitting in the Jumma Musjid, on Thursday night, when a Mahomedan went up to him, and asked him to accompany him to a nobleman's house, promising to entertain him there with a substantial dinner. The Mahomedan took five mendicant to a house and served him with some sweetmeats, which the mendicant partook of, and immediately afterwards he became unconscious. The Mahomedan then placed the mendicant on the road, and ran away, after taking one rupee and eight annas, which he found in his pocket. The latter was removed to the J. J. Hospital by a policeman.

A KIND-HEARTED MAGISTRATE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Vinaek Balnaik was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. The accused, in his defence stated, that he married a woman about a year ago. She ill-treated him very badly, and about six months ago she told him that she was no longer his wife, but a friend only. She always disobeyed him as he had no money, and he feared that she would poison him, and he, therefore, attempted to put an end to his unhappy life. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment, advising him not to do such a thing in future. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the accused, his Worship gave him a rupee from his own pocket.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG HINDU WIFE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, touching the death of Sukoo, a Hindu woman, aged 19 years. The deceased was married to Chimbajee, a labourer, while she was seven years of age, and the couple lived happily together in a room of a chawl, at Nowroji Hill. On Saturday last, she observed fast, but on the following morning she took her breakfast as usual, and seemed to be quite healthy. The same evening she suddenly took ill, and died on the following morning. Dr. Sydney Smith, who held a *post mortem* examination was of opinion that the cause of Suckoo's death was hydrops pericardii. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND DOXEY.—We have the pleasure to draw the attention of our readers connected with the Textile Industries of India to an advertisement appearing in our to-day's paper from Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, who have lately purchased the good-will of another very large and extensive business hitherto carried on by Messrs. John Tatham and Sons, Ld., at Milanrow Road and Moss Lane Works, Rochdale. It was in the latter place as 1883 that they acquired the large Junction Iron Works, which were originally erected some years ago by the late Evan Leigh, well-known as an inventor, and in Cotton Machinery the Loose Boss Roller and the Revolving Flat Carding Engines being the outcome of his inventive genius. These works are now utilized by the firm of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey as a branch establishment and is mainly devoted to the production of Carding Engines, Slubbing, intermediate, and Roving Frames. Their original works called the Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Manchester, have lately grown to such an extensive size that when compared to the original small shed put up by the late Mr. Samuel Brooks, the founder of the firm, it is something magnificent, and this extensive works are devoted solely to the production of the firm's speciality, the Ring Spinning Frames and the Drawing Frames, &c. From a small staff of about half-a-dozen hands making only Roller Temples for Looms, this eminent firm has now over 2,000 employeis making nearly every machine required for the transformation of raw cotton into yarn on their special ring system, and with this extensive addition to their extensive workset Rochdale, they will find work for a larger number of hands yet for the construction of the various machines used in the process of opening, teasing, carding, combing, drawing, condensing, spinning, winding, doubling, twisting, warping, reeling, and weaving waste wool, worsted, cotton, silk, flax, tow, and asbestos. Messrs. Brooks and Doxey undertake the erection and furnishing of a mill from the smallest to the largest size with their improved spinning and weaving machinery, (which include a large number of recently-patented improvements) in any part of the world for spinning and weaving cotton and calico, hosiery and sewing cotton. In India, this firm has been looking frequent and extensive orders for replacement as well as now complete concerns, for which their works are capable of meeting a very large demand for their home, continental, and Indian customers, and which are designed with the latest improvements, so as to turn out with ease and efficiency about 11,000 spindles per week. This firm is represented here by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., the well-known engineers of this city.

RESCUED FROM MISERY.

JOHN E. AUBREY, Esq., Sofala, N.S.W., kindly furnishes the following testimony:—"In January, 1879 I was master of a provisional school in the western district, and I married a delicate young lady, and was shortly afterwards appointed teacher under the Board of Education. Our first child was born in September 1880, after which my wife never seemed to regain her usual strength. In May, 1881, she was suddenly taken very ill; the family doctor was sent for and was greatly puzzled; he, however, prescribed and the patient partly recovered. About twelve months after she was very much troubled with a painful, throbbing movement in the abdomen, especially when lying down, loss of appetite, and what food was taken afforded no nourishment. Another doctor was called in, who sounded and prescribed, but to no purpose. We left the neighbourhood and went to Lithgow Valley, hoping to effect an improvement, but without result. Another doctor did all he could and confirmed the case was one of enlargement of the liver, and this proved to be the case, as the side sometimes swelled so large as to prevent dressing; so matters progressed and got from bad to worse. Numerous doctors continued to do but little good and that only temporary, but all agreed that the system was generally weak and wanted building up; and the liver sometimes swelled and burst of button after button off her under while standing in a store. For the last two years the trouble has been complicated with a most distressing, rushing noise in the head, so violent as to render it impossible to lie in bed at night, with violent attacks of windy colic, causing complete prostration, and excoriation of the throat. Eventually, after further suffering, I read of Clements Tonic and its wonderful effects, and sent for a bottle. The first dose was too strong for the debilitated stomach. I diluted it with the water and gradually increased it as the stomach could bear it. Mrs. Aubrey has now taken three bottles and the effect is most marvellous; the swelling has entirely disappeared, and the waist is reduced by seven inches. The eyesight is now well and strengthened, the appetite returned, the noise in the head diminished, and, to use my wife's own words, "Language utterly fails to describe the relief and benefit she has experienced by the use of only three bottles of Clements Tonic," I consider Clements Tonic the most palatable and effective medicine I have ever used in either England, India, Africa, or Australia.

JOHN E. AUBREY,

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

JUDGMENT IN THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case last evening, said the suit had been brought to recover damages from the defendant for the publication of a letter in the newspapers, in the "Bombay Gazette" on the 22nd April 1892 and the "Times of India" on the 25th idem, which letter the plaintiffs alleged was libellous. The plaintiffs also sought for an injunction but in reference to that portion of the case, his Lordship remarked that he did not consider it was a class of case in which the injunction could be so moved, while it would be almost impossible to grant an injunction in any form that would be workable. The circumstances that had led up to the publication of the letter, his Lordship said, were that the Bombay Tramway Company commenced to run cars in the city of Bombay some 17 or 18 years ago, when defendant became a regular traveller by them, for the most part travelling by the line which passed the J. J. Hospital. For some years past, the company's conductors had been in the habit of issuing paper tickets to the passengers, who were required to show them to the inspectors, so that the latter could examine certain marks upon them. In order that they might do so, the tickets were frequently required to be handed to the inspectors in order that they might make a strict minute examination. The defendant had for a long time entertained an objection to his ticket being handled, on the ground, real or imaginary, that by his again taking the tickets from the inspectors' hands, after they had handled the tickets of other persons, he exposed himself to the risk of catching one of the many infectious or contagious diseases which were so common in Bombay. He argued that there were many people going about the city suffering from such diseases, and of their numbers some must necessarily have travelled by the tramcars, and that the inspectors, handling the tickets of such persons, became liable to catch the disease and spread it to others. The defendant was not the only person who entertained the same objection, as many witnesses had deposed to intertaining it; and witnesses for the plaintiffs had stated that several persons who, his Lordship remarked, were curious by enough said to be Parsees, had even objected to have their tickets handled by the inspectors. The company on their part considered it necessary for the protection of their pecuniary interests to adhere to the strict examination of the tickets by the inspectors. The defendant did not always content himself with silent objection, as he seemed not only to have remonstrated with the inspectors, but also refused to allow them to handle his tickets. One occasion is spoken to by Mr. Crisp, when the defendant referred to the matter in a letter he wrote to the "Times of India" during the present year, in which he stated that the inspector had told him he would have to go to the Police Court if he refused to show his ticket. Having read the letter adverted to, his Lordship said Mr. Soundy received no reply to it. A man, with a real or imaginary grievance, was usually on the look out for facts to support it. That was only human nature, and Mr. Soundy was no exception to the general rule. He wrote complaining about the handling of his tickets, and stating that he had, during the present year, seen a boy with small-pox, and children with sores on their legs, and that in 1876 he had travelled with a man, who was a white leper, from some place to Boree Bunder. He then thought that he had collected sufficient instances, and he accordingly, wrote to the newspapers complaining of the inspection of his tickets; and it was in respect of that letter that the plaintiffs now complained. His Lordship thought that there could be no doubt that the primary object of Mr. Soundy in writing the letter was to induce the company to relax their rule as to the inspection of tickets, though no doubt he might have had a secondary object, such as that alluded to by the Advocate-General. It was, his Lordship said, the undoubted right of every Englishman, and every native of a country under the English laws, to write to the papers and to ventilate their real and even their imaginary grievances. The law was thus laid down in the Queen's Bench, and such a grievance, could use such arguments in support of it as occurred to him, and could even express his opinion strongly. He could state facts; but when people like it upon themselves to state facts they should be careful that they were true if of a libellous nature, and that they were not merely imaginary. Mr. Soundy, in the exercise of the above right, wrote to and from the hospitals, his Lordship considered the letter, and the saying of a gun-maker that his guns were liable to burst, or of a ship-owner carrying passengers that his ship was unseaworthy. The company had given evidence that the result was that they had framed rules which were published in the Tramway Guide regarding objectionable persons being carried as passengers, and had caused those rules to be communicated to their conductors and inspectors, who had been expressly shown the necessity of acting up to them. The company employed an adequate staff of fairly well paid officials, consisting of conductors and inspectors, who were under careful supervision, while the evidence showed that the rules were actually carried out, and were not allowed to become mere dead letters. Few human institutions, however, worked by silent agency, were perfect, as the rules framed were often imperfectly carried out. "Apri ori," it was to be expected that this would be the case with the rules under consideration. It seemed to his Lordship almost impossible unless there was a medical man always standing on the step of each car to examine each passenger entering, for the rule relating to persons suffering from diseases to be carried out with absolute completeness, though the evidence for the plaintiffs showed that the rules have been worked with such accuracy as to preclude a possible breach of them. To give weight to the particular instances were very important, for in regard to the question of lepers travelling by the cars, it was established beyond doubt that two such persons had been occassional users of the cars, namely, the unfortunate woman, Mrs. Harvey, and the young man Bhajiwala; and his Lordship also thought that the younger Buxey should also be included in the same category, as Bhajiwalla had stated he had seen Buxey in the cars on more than one occasion. His Lordship, however, possessed, after having heard the evidence of Bhajiwalla and Buxey, that he was inclined more to believe the former's statement than that of the latter though, the witness Mody, in supporting Bhajiwalla, was not entitled to credence. His Lordship thought he was entitled to take Buxey's evidence into consideration, and was of opinion that two cases of lepers having travelled by the cars were proved. After adverting to the evidence of Dr. Narayen Bhikajee, who had said he saw nothing reprehensible in white lepers travelling by the cars, his Lordship turned to the statement of Mr. Farrow, pointing out that the latter gentleman considered there was no risk to be incurred from coming near persons at certain stages of the disease. There were other witnesses in the case whose evidence his Lordship said he need not particularly refer to, who had made similar statements, while many of those called for the plaintiff's had admitted that the marks of leprosy were liable to be mistaken. As Mr. Farrow had spoken to seeing two lepers travelling by the cars, and as Mr. Soundy had been in the habit of using the cars since the line was opened, there was no reason to disbelieve him when he said he had seen such people as passengers on the cars. As regarded other contagious diseases, Mr. Soundy had said he had seen a boy suffering from some small-pox on a car, and Mr. Tighe, who, his Lordship remarked, was certainly not a thin-skinned man, had deposed to seeing a person on a car who appeared to be in a dangerous state, and who was scratching himself, and his Lordship was inclined to think that this was the disease. An inspector and a conductor, who had been called, however, said there was no danger in the case mentioned by Mr. Tighe, as the infection had passed away. It was impossible for the court to say in a case of this kind whether the man in question was in a dangerous state or not, but Mr. Farrow had said that in seeing a man suffering from small-pox in a car sometime ago; and had had him removed from the car with the assistance of a fellow-passenger, a Mr. Chart, who had the man handed over to the police, so that he could not be said that there had been no instances of persons suffering from small-pox travelling on the cars. It seemed to his Lordship that, while it was established that there was an excellent system to prevent such persons travelling, it was also apparent that the rules of the company were occasionally broken through. His Lordship did not intend to trouble about the minor allegations in the letter relating to the manner in which passengers were sometimes clothed, as one person might consider an individual insufficiently clothed while another might hold the contrary opinions. As regarded persons travelling to and from the hospitals, his Lordship considered Mr. Soundy was rather guarded in his argument with reference to them. Coming to the exact terms of the letter complained of, his Lordship was of opinion that, if it simply meant that such persons had been referred to by the defendant did travel by the cars, the justification seemed to be made out. If, on the other hand, such persons were not allowed in the sense of being voluntarily permitted to travel, then the evidence adduced by Mr. Soundy showed that the allegation had not been established. Did the letter mean that the company failed to prevent persons travelling in the sense that they voluntarily permitted them to do so? That was a point in the case on which there had been no evidence given on one side or the other, to show the sense on which the public would read the letter; and therefore, his Lordship said, he would have liked to have had the assistance of a jury in the matter. Having had no such assistance, he had to read the letter and interpret it according to its ordinary meaning in the English language. His Lordship considered that the sentence relating to "allowed" was ambiguous, but thought that the ambiguity was removed by the second sentence relating to the action of the conductor. The latter sentence had to be read in the same sense as the preceding one; and his Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that it meant that the conductor "voluntarily allowed" the man to ride on the car, as the letter stated that the conductor "allowed" him to take his ticket without objection. Reading the letter in its strictly grammatical sense, his Lordship thought that the word "allowed" in the defendant's letter did mean voluntarily permitted; the result being that the company's rules were confined to the company "voluntarily permitted such persons to travel in their cars—was not justified in a technical sense, while the second para, which ran as follows: "This morning

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BEST DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on cut, As. 13 per lb.; Bacon on cut, As. 13 per lb.; Best Mams, as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently asked. As. 13 per lb. Just unpacked per "Himalaya."—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

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Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, tasmitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, headburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.
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SPECIAL TERMS
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.
Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.
Extract.
My Dear Mrs. BOND,— ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.
I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my sufferage for her well-doing.
G. G,
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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[Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THE active demand for Cotton, referred to in our last report, subsided after the departure of the mail, and business generally remained quiet; but in the middle of the week, in response to the further upward movement in the governing markets, Cotton here became again in much request for export, and large transactions in contracts for the new crop have taken place daily, at advancing rates, in a strong, not to say excited, market. Wheat and Seeds have attracted but moderate attention from shippers, and both markets have latterly become quiet, with little doing in any description. Rates of Exchange have again fluctuated to the extent of 3-32d. and close this evening 1-32d. lower for demand Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits than they did a week ago. Four per cent. Government Paper has advanced ½ per cent. on the whole since last Friday. Freights have been quiet, with little demand for tonnage; but the market closes weak in all positions, somewhat lower rates being now quoted for November shipment. There has been rather more doing in the Import Market, and rates generally have advanced a little in sympathy with Manchester; but they are still far from responding adequately to the rise in home prices which are greatly restricting arrival business.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday again disclosed an increase in the Presidency Banks Cash Balance, say of over 36¾ lakhs, following an addition of 20½ lakhs in the week preceding that embraced by the Return, and making the balance stand at 436¾ lakhs. It was, however, only in one item, *viz.*, Private Deposits, to which there was an accession of 40⅝ lakhs, that any movement of much importance had taken place, Loans having added to the balance by decreasing to the amount of some two lakhs; while Bills Discounted, though they continued to indicate more demand for accommodation in one direction, had increased to a much smaller extent than in the week preceding, at 3⅜ lakhs. The falling off in trade requirements last week was represented by 38⅝ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 56⅜ lakhs shown by the previous Return, and marked the continued ease of the Money Market. In the position of Government Deposits there was little change. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3¾d. for November delivery, 1s. 3 5-32d. for December, and 1s. 3 3-16d, for next year. A fair amount of business was done at the latter rate, and also in near Bank remittance; but news coming easier from Calcutta, this market receded 1-32d. for December-January, and closed generally weaker. On Monday morning the market opened weak at 1s.2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day, with no enquiry to speak of for Credits, the rates were 1s. 3 1-16d. for November delivery; 1-32d. per month higher to January-February, and 1s. 3 5-32d. later on, at which rates a moderate amount of Paper was placed, and the market closed steadier. A quiet feeling prevailed at the opening on Tuesday, at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾ for Demand, and at the previous day's rates for Credits; but little business was reported any way beyond a small amount of Private Telegraphic, at 1s. 2 29-32d., and also one lot of Bank Demand, between Banks, at 1s. 2 29-32d., the market closing quiet but steady. On Wednesday the market opened easy, with 1s. 2 13-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Demand, at which it remained all day with next to no enquiry for remittance. For Credits, 1s. 3 1-32d. was quoted for November delivery; 1s. 3 1-16d. for December, 1s. 3 3-32d. for January-February; and 1s. 3¼d. for April-May 1893, lower was asked for November-January to a moderate extent. Yesterday the feeling was firm, Bank Telegraphic having been quoted at opening at 1s. 2 27-32d., and Demand at 1s. 2¾d.; at which they remained, only a moderate amount having been taken. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rates were 1s. 3 1-32d.; for the mail, to 1s. 3 5-32d.; for March, April, May delivery; and a considerable amount of Bills were placed in all positions, and rates then hardened 1-32d. all round, no fresh business, however, being reported at the advance. To-day the market opened quiet at 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand respectively; and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits for November; 1s. 3 5-32d. for December; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for March to May delivery; but no Merchants Bills coming out to-day, and the Exchange dealers appearing in force, to buy, rates gradually receded 1-32d. to 1-16d. all round, a fair amount of Bank Paper having been secured at the top rate. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d. "
Do. 4 do.	1s. 2 31-32d. "
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 1-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 3-32d. "
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 7-32d. "
Francs 3 do.	154⅜ "
Do. 6 do.	159⅜ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather weak in tone last Saturday; but previous quotations for Fours, say 106⅜ for cash; 106⅝ for the next settlement; and 105 13-16 for the early January account were maintained, and were the week's closing quotations, with buyers at the rate for the end of this month. 102, nominal, was still quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Monday the market opened weak again at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from Saturday's final rates for Fours, and remained without any further change, with business very slack till the close, when a firmer tone prevailed and rates returned to Saturday evening's level. The feeling was firm on Tuesday, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for Money and Account was reported, closing quotations having been 106 7-16 for cash; 106 3-16 for the coming settlement; and 105⅞ for the early January account, with sellers for cash, but buyers for the near account at the respective rates. Business on Wednesday was very slack; and beyond a few bargains in Fours, booked for the early account at 106 3-16, nothing of importance transpired. Rates closed rather lower than on Tuesday, at 106⅜ for cash; 106 3-16 for the next settlement; and 105 13-16 for January, with a steady feeling in the market Yesterday the market was steady at materially higher quotations, Fours for Money and Account having advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent from Wednesday evening's rates, closing at 106 5-8 for cash; 106 3-8 for this month's Settlement; and 106 1-16 for the January account. To-day rates for Fours have receded again, but the market closed steady at 106 7-16, 106 5-16, and 105 15-16 for cash, the near settlement, and the early January account, respectively; 4½ per Cents being still called 102, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan remains at 116; Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, 104¾.

SHARES have been a quiet market throughout the week. The tendency in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip, however, has been upon the whole in sellers' favour, but in Press Shares it has been rather the other way. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Alliance Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 30 each, in City of Bombay, and Manekji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Oriental; of Rs. 7½ in Luokmidas; and of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay Cotton, Howard and Bullough, Imperial, Jamshed, and Madras United; while, on the other hand, New Great Eastern and Star of India have declined Rs. 10; James Greaves, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 4. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 35; Prince of Wales have declined Rs. 30; Mofussil, Rs. 10; Munmar and New Indian Rs. 2½ each; Mercantile; are Rs. 10 higher. In miscellaneous shares the only changes we have to note are an advance of Re. 1 in Badham Pile; of Rs. 2 in Kemp and Co.; and of Rs. 5 in Thacker and Co.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the firmness of the Liverpool Cotton Market, the feeling here is stronger, and rates have advanced about one anna per piece for staple *Grey Goods*. Dealers are trying their best to establish a further rise in prices, but without success, so far, up-country buyers refusing to follow the market any higher. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods have been in better enquiry at hardening rates, which dealers are endeavouring to increase. Shirtings and *Nainsooks* command the most attention. Stocks of imported goods are becoming reduced. There has been a better demand during the past week for *Locally made Goods*, and rates are ruling in sellers' favour.

YARNS.—A further advance of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place in the price of *Imported Twist*, in which a large business has been done on a firm market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week have aggregated 11,000 bales; and holders of stocks in China have declined to go on selling without a further advance in prices. Matters here are fast improving; and, looking to the rise in the price of Cotton shroffs and speculators have purchased very freely at a further rise of ¼ to 3-16 anna per lb. Some Spinners, however, refuse to sell. The sales for the week sum up about 14,000 bales; and the market closed brisk and rising at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No.			per lb.
"	8s	"	5	"
"	10s	"	5¼ to	5½ "
"	12s	"	5½	5⅝ "
"	16s	"	5 13-16	6¼ "
"	20s	"	6¼	6½ "
"	24s	"	6¾	7 "
"	30s	"	7¼	7¾ "
"	40s	"	8	9 "

METALS.—In sympathy with the advance on the other side, *Copper* has become 8 to 12 annas per cent. dearer here, and a large business has been done in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has been steady at an advance of 4 as. per cwt., but has been taken to only a moderate extent. *Iron* has not been in much request, but is steady at last Friday's quotations for all descriptions.

COAL has been steady, when not firm and advancing, during the past week, sales have transpire of November-December shipment of Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 17 per ton; and of November shipment of Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 16½ per ton. The stock on the Bunder is now very small and very dear. The following are our quotations (at ill nominal, however) for Coal alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	19 per ton
West do.	"	19½ "
Australian	"	18 "
Cardiff	"	20 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained steady in tone, but with only a small business passing in either direction for a few days after the departure of last mail, and prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Bengals Oomras, Broach, and Bhownugger; but, thereafter the market became firm, and then strong, in presence of an active demand for contracts in the new crop from exporters, and a large business was done daily at advancing rates. Local spinners, however, being buyers of comparatively small lots of old stuff from stock only. The transactions for export have amounted to over 25,000 bales, consisting for the most part of forward contracts in Bengals, Oomra description, Broach, Dhollera, and Bhownugger, and Dharwars of the new crop, for delivery from January to May, according to growth, but including a little old Oomra and Dhollera kinds, and a few ready parcels of new Bengals and Oomras; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales of old Oomras, Dhollera, and Dharwar. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 highe than they were a week ago.

Small parcels of Bengals and Oomras of the new crop have been coming to market during the week, and the arrivals exceed those in the same time last year, by 4,650 bales.

The news received from the Cotton-growing districts by wire on Monday morning was satisfactory, and added little to that to hand in the latter part of the last week, no rain having meantime fallen in any of the districts, and the weather generally having been bright and seasonable. Cotton was arriving in small quantities in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles; and in the Oomra district of the latter it was showing black leaf and stain. No further report was to hand from Broach; but the Dhollera crop continued to flourish, in seasonable weather, in all the districts of that circle.

A continuance of fine, bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area was reported by the telegrams from the districts received yesterday; and the picking of the crop was proceeding under favouring circumstances, small quantities of Cotton having begun to arrive at the district marts in both circles. At Bellary the crop was stated to be excellent. At Broach the flowering of the plants was advanced, and the plants were in flower also in most of the districts in the Dhollera circle, and were doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full, pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs.	246—4 21-32d.
Do. Good "	"	236—4 15-32d.
Bengal Fine Jan.	"	199—3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	185—3 17-32d.
Do. Good "	"	179—3 7-16d.
Dhollera Fine May	"	225—4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	216—4 1-32d.
Do. Good "	"	202—3 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, Jan.	"	203—3 29-32d.
Oomra " Feb.-March	"	215—4 3-32d.
Bolatee, Fine Jan.	"	211—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	"	203—3 29-32d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	"	216—4d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Berar	1,000	100
Khandeish	2,500	650
Bengals	2,000	100
	5,500	85

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	8,577	7,571	11,169
From 1st Jan. to 17th Nov.	16,45,337	18,67,691	1,912,045
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,289	685	4,467
From 1st Jan. to 17th Nov.	991,534	1,011,519	1,304,231
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,932	438	447
From 1st Jan. to 17th Nov.	1,51,883	151,663	61,779

WHEAT was taken to a moderate extent for export in the earlier part of the week, in a steady market but latterly the feel ing has become quiet, and trans actions have been upon a still smaller scale. There has been no movement, however, in prices, which are upon the same level as they were a week ago.

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers throughout the week, and the tone of the market has been generally steady. An advance of one anna per cwt. was established in the price of *Linseed* and of eight annas per candy in *Gingelly*, in the earlier part of the week; but in other descriptions there has been no movement, and our closing rates this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-13-6 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gazera	"	7-8-0 to " 7-9-0 "
" " Cawnpore	"	6-15-0 to " 7-2-0 "
" Red "	"	6-10-0 to " 6-11-6 "
Gingelly, White	"	42-8-0 to " 43-0-0 per candy
" Mixed	"	38-8-0 to " 41-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	86,055	311,136	161,006
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	9,656,568	13,702,761	5,814,278
Linseed for the week	35,100	48,853	16,891
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	3,680,072	4,535,526	2,323,762
Rapeseed for the week	44,352	5,714	662
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	1,701,951	1,417,005	894,838
Gingellyseed for the week	45,566	26,247	25,179
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	1,056,015	1,047,664	840,643

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	86,800	126,064	182,112
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	8,983,479	12,016,190	4,361,618
Linseed for the week	6,251	17,225	36,728
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	3,527,128	4,471,954	2,245,026
Rapeseed for the week	3,004	2,009	8,376
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	1,546,237	1,366,309	746,208
Gingellyseed for the week	26,253	...	20,192
do. from 1st Jan. to 17th November	1,032,065	1,037,614	934,605

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... Nov. 19th, 6h. 10·3m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... " 27th, 3h. 19·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H.	M.	Sunset. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water. H.	M.
Sat. 19	Galoty Theatre: Willard Opera Company. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Himalaya.	6	10	5	21	10 11	51m 52 a	4 4	55m 45 a
Sun. 20	23rd Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam."	6	11	5	21	11 —	18m —	5 5	27m 12 a
Mon. 21	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Dance, Royal Yacht Club. University Examination Results. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6	11	5	21	0 11	19m 46 a	6 5	0m 41 a
Tues. 22	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6	12	5	21	0 0	48m 16 a	6 6	35m 11 a
Wed. 23	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6	12	5	21	1 0	20m 49 a	7 6	12m 42 a
Thurs 24	.....	6	13	5	20	1 1	55m 26 p	7 7	52m 15 a
Fri. 25	.....	6	14	5	20	2 2	35m 9 a	8 7	39m 58 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 7 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION PETITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The petition lodged against the election of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, for East Manchester, has been dismissed.

PROVISION FOR THE AGED.

A Royal Commission will shortly be appointed to consider the modification of the Poor Laws in favour of the aged, and those powerless to work.

THE P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. per annum on their Preferred Stock, and ten per cent. on the Deferred.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Dyett Abbott.

[General H. D. Abbott served with the Nizam's Cavalry in the operations against Kurnool in 1839; as Brigade Major with the Head Quarters of the Nizam's Cavalry Division during the operations against Rohillas at Waronee and Wrnee in 1840; also as Brigade Major of the force at the investment and reduction of Fort Rai (Mhow), December, 1850, and at repulse of the sortie by the Arab Garrison, served as Brigade Major of the force at the siege of Dharoor in January, 1851. Also as Brigade Major to the force in the engagement with the Arabs near Aurungabad, 22nd September, 1853. Commanded one of the attacking columns on the entrenched village of Jesurint Poora. Brigade Major to Brigadier Mayne's force at engagement with Rohillas at Sulloor 21st Sept. 1854 (severely wounded—sabre cut of left arm and two horses wounded under him). Commanded at Aurangabad during the disaffection of the troops at that station in May, 1857. Served with the Hyderabad Contingent Force under Colonel Orr, at reduction of Peoplia in Malwa. Commanded the Hyderabad Cavalry with the force dispatched to Shahjehanpoor. Commanded the right attack in the cavalry action at Rawaie, Nov. 1857. Present with Malwa Field Force at the battles of Mundeepore and Sehariah 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Nov., 1857. Commanded a Brigade of Cavalry at the repulse of the attack made on the rear (Brevet of Major). Present in action in forcing the Pass of Dhamonee. Present with the force under Sir Hugh Rose at the action at Kooneh, and commanded the squadron of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry sent in pursuit; capture of the Fort of Talbehr, 12th March, 1858; investment and siege of Chanderie (wounded). Commanded the Hyderabad Cavalry detachment at the battles of Koonch and Golowlee, advance on Calpee, pursuit from Calpee, battle of Morar (three horses killed); pursuit of rebels under Tantia Topee in Gwalior, action at Jowra Allipoor (Medal with clasp for Central India, and C.B.). Commanded a brigade of Cavalry for the protection of the line of the Nerbudda during Tantia Topee's passage into the Deccan in Nov. and Dec. 1858, and Jan. 1859. Commanded a Field Detachment in pursuit of Rohillas in the Hill country near Gintoor in Nov. 1859.]

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The price of January cotton rose fourteen in New Orleans yesterday owing to reliable reports that a considerable decrease in the American cotton crop is expected.

The crop in Georgia and Florida has been damaged by frosts, and the total American crop is estimated at two million bales below that of last year.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov 17.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 12th instant, arrived here, at 7 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The s. s. Oriental with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left Suez, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

LORD WENLOCK ON AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

H. E. the Governor, Lady Wenlock, and personal Staff arrived at Madras this morning. His Excellency, in replying to an address at Tanjore yesterday, said that his knowledge of agriculture was sufficient to show him that the agriculture of the country required improving. If some sound system of Agricultural Banks could be introduced much good would result. A large quantity of gold and jewellery was hoarded in the Tanjore District, which might very profitably be diffused, and serve more useful purposes.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF COCHIN.

The Dewan of Cochin died to-day from fever.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse.—Surgeon-Captain Jameson, has been appointed to officiate, in medical charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Hogel transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

7th Bombay Lancers, Baluch Horse.—Surgeon Captain Murray has been appointed to officiate, in medical charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Jones, on furlough.

23rd (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Hocken, officiating Wing Officer, has been appointed to be Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Hornby, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Bo. L. I., is attached to the 12th Bo. I., in the same capacity.

Lieutenant Cumberlege, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Bo. I., is attached to the 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bo I, in the same capacity.

Second-Lieutenant da Costa, 21st Hussars, attached to the 20th Bo. L., is attached to the 5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse, as officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

Second-Lieutenant Pocock, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is attached to the 19th Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Surgeon-Captain Murray is transferred from general duty, Bombay District, to general duty, Sind District.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it has been notified that Captain Millward, Lancashire Fusiliers; at present with the Ordnance Store Corps at Woolwich, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, on promotion.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed for duty with their regimental depots:—Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Captain Wallington, in relief of Captain Amber; Worcester Regiment, 1st Battalion, Captain How, in relief of Captain Munro; and Yorkshire L. I., 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Ellis, in relief of Lieutenant Carr.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Hindustani Higher Standard.—2nd Lieutenant Da Costa, 21st Hussars, attached to the 20th Bombay Infantry; and School Mistress M Monds, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Hindustani Lower Standard.—2nd Lieutenant Paine, R. A.; 2nd Lieutenant Loring, 2nd Battalion D. L. I.; 2nd Lieutenant Bridges, 2nd Battalion D. L. I., attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Sprague, I.M.S.

The undermentioned non-commissioned Officers have been awarded Silver Medal without gratuity; for long service and good conduct:—Bombay Unattached List.—1st class Sergeant Instructor Frank Chapman, Bengal Nagpore Railway Rifle Corps; and Sergeant Farrier William Hallands, Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Meerut.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—R. A. No. 11 Company Western Division.—Captain Foster, to remain in England from 20th October, 1892, to 19th January, 1893.

On the recommendation of the Medical Board the undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—7th Hussars—Lieutenant Sutton, to remain in England from 6th December, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Order No. 154 of 1892. Royal Artillery—Captain Slee, 27th Field Battery, to England, for nine months, on private affairs, Norfolk Regiment—2nd Lieutenant Barclay, officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bo. I. to Bombay, from 20th November, 1892, to 19th May, 1893, to study the native languages. Northamptonshire Regiment—2nd Lieutenant Alexander, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to Bombay, for six months, from date of departure, to study the native languages. Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps—Lieutenant Devlin, in India, for six months, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted him in Bo. A. O. No. 4 of 1892.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BRINDABAN, Nov. 18.

Raja Rampalsingh and Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya delivered very effective addresses at the Congress election meeting, held at Muttra last evening. Raja Udit Narayansingha presided. Thirteen delegates were elected and Rs. 300 were subscribed in aid of the Congress.

THE KURRAM VALLEY EXPEDITION. SUBMISSION OF CHIKAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Mr. Merk and Colonel Turner, Political and Military heads of the Kurram Valley Force, returned to Sada, on Monday, after completing a tour round the valley.

On Wednesday a jirga of the Zaimusht tribe came in with Chikai, whose depredatory excursions in the valley have now ceased.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE KASHMIR STATE.

At a banquet given by the Maharaja of Kashmir at Jammu, on Thursday night, Lord Roberts made an interesting speech, alluding to the many improvements made within his recollection in the condition of the State. His Excellency spoke in high terms of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, referring specially to their services during the operations of Hunza and Nagar.

THE ARMY CUP.

The Army Cup, the principal feature of the present Lucknow autumn meeting, is an excellent one; and the complete success of the race on its first trial establishes its future beyond doubt. Sixteen horses faced the starter, on Tuesday afternoon. The whole field ran in a cluster almost to a distance when Mr. Aylmer's David came out, and managed to keep ahead past the post, defeating Lord William Beresford's Exile by half a length. Altogether the Army Cup seems to have given the world a good example of what up-country racing should be and might be if kept clear of the professional element.

THE AFFAIRS AT GILGIT.

Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, recently recalled the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment which had reached Astor to march back to Jammu; this confirms the belief that winter will not pass without warfare on the Gilgit border. The immediate reason of the return of the troops was that Colonel Durand found the two battalions which have been set up for relief were rather raw and untrained, and under these circumstances he did not consider it advisable to part with the bodyguard regiment which shared the fighting at Nilt, and is in an efficient state. It is quite true that the Shinaki tribes in the Indus Valley have been restless for the past two months, and they may possibly give more trouble. No really serious danger however need be apprehended from them; particularly as Surgeon-Major Robertson has reported on the 14th instant that everything was satisfactory at Gor, which is a few miles to the south of Bunji. No further news from Chitral.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

The hearing of the charge of defamation, brought by Nawab Mehdi Hassan, late Home Secretary, Hyderabad State, against S. M. Mitra, a journalist, for statements contained in a pamphlet, which he is alleged to have published, was resumed to-day. At the last sitting it was decided to remove the Court to the bungalow of Colonel Marshall in order to accommodate the accused, who is recovering from serious illness. Mr. Bosanquet, Magistrate, however doubted his ability to sit there, it being out of jurisdiction of his Court. The Court was therefore carried to the Residency Court, and accommodated in a side-room off the bench. Messrs. Forbes, Fitzpatrick, and Gribble, pleaders, represented the complainant, Mr. Inverarity having retired temporarily to Bombay. Mr. Bardley Norton, instructed by Mr. Edgelow of Bombay, represented the accused.

His Worship opened the proceedings by stating that he had read the extracts from the *Deccan Herald*, put in by Mr. Norton, and contended by him to be improper and calculated to prejudice the case for the defence. His Worship remarked that he had read the extracts, and must say he considered them most improper, and calculated to prejudice the case. Unless Mr. Forbes, the editor of the paper in question and pleader for the complainant, had any explanation to make, he would have to put the extracts on the proceedings in the case; not that he had any power to take action against Mr. Forbes, but the matter might come into consideration when the time arrived for renewing his pleader's certificate.

Mr. Forbes, in reply, said he would certainly make no explanation after the remarks of his Worship. If he had been called upon to make an explanation before he would have done so, but now that his Worship had expressed his opinion before calling on him for such an explanation, he would reserve it for another occasion and another place.

After the evidence for the prosecution was taken on commission Mr. Norton asked if Nawab Mehdi Hassan was present. Mr. Forbes replied that he was not present in the Court. Complainant had asked him to object to certain portion of the letter addressed to Nawab Mehdi Hassan by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor for the accused, which ran: "I have reason to believe that you contemplate leaving Hyderabad to-morrow, Sunday. I must warn you that if you do so steps will be taken to enforce your attendance in the Court." Nawab Mehdi Hassan had requested him (Mr. Forbes) to say that he never had the remotest intention of leaving Hyderabad, and objected to the letter as there was no reason why he should run away or leave the place before the case was concluded. Mr. Norton said it was satisfactory to hear that Nawab Mehdi Hassan would not run away, but why was he not now present in the Court. The publication of the letter was not due to anything the defence had done, but they were able to prove that Nawab Mehdi Hassan had a definite intention of leaving Hyderabad this Friday morning; and that would be proved when the time came. Mr. Norton asked that he should be in Court. His Worship then asked Mr. Forbes to produce Nawab Mehdi Hassan.

Mr. Furdoonji Jamsetji, private secretary of the Minister, was again put in the witness-box, and produced documents showing the results of the Government enquiry regarding the persons mentioned in the pamphlet.

Mr. Norton desired to show that the complainant was hand in glove with the officials and the Minister, and was aware that enquiries were being made with regard to the truth of the statements in the pamphlet, and was aware of the contents of all replies from persons in Northern India, and that his wife had been proved to be a prostitute. Nawab Hassan had denied that he knew of the enquiry, and had endeavoured to throw impediments in the way of real justice being done. Mr. Forbes took exception to the documents being put in as the enquiry was an irrelevant matter, and to prove that Nawab Hassan knew of what had passed between the government and the persons examined had nothing to do with the guilt of the accused. Mr. Norton contended that he had a right to show that the complainant was not acting in the interests of justice, but that he wished to preserve his office in the State at all costs and hazards. He also wished to show that officials of Government tried to assist him. Mr. Inverarity had opened the case as a political one, and the defence had no desire to do so, and they endeavoured to show that Mitra was a tool of a party who desired to oust Nawab Hassan from his office. Mr. Norton said he would show that the conspiracy was the other way, and there was a desire on the part of Nawab Hassan to oust Mitra on account of persons who were supposed to be behind him. Nawab Hassan's denials of the knowledge of inquiry were absolutely false, and through the Minister himself Mr. Norton would show that Nawab Hassan had been mixed up in the whole drama and had gone in the box and perjured himself. His Worship held that obviously the file of the inquiry was relevant; Nawab Hassan swore that Government made no inquiry into the case so far as he knew, and also swore that he had not seen the official communications between the officials of Government and the police department with regard to the pamphlet. The file could, therefore, be put into contest Nawab Hassan's veracity.

The cross-examination of Mr. Furdoonji was continued, and the question which he refused as a matter of privilege to answer were re-put. He said the reason why he discussed Nawab Mehdi Hassan's alleged marriage relations in 1889 with the Minister was in consequence of a letter received from Sir Mortimer Durand. The letter asked for information about Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in consequence of rumours which had reached the Foreign Office at Calcutta, discreditable to her status. Witness drafted a letter in reply for the Minister, stating that when the Minister came into office Nawab Hassan was Chief Justice and Mrs. Hassan was received as his recognised wife, and had also been received in society during the previous Minister's time and at the Residency he had made summary enquiries and believed they were married. The letter was not accepted, but one drafted by Nawab Mustaque Hassan was sent. He did not see nor he had heard before the commencement of the case of the existence of the marriage contract, and the Minister never told him. Nawab Hassan had shown him one.

Nawab Mehdi Hassan then put in his appearance in the Court and was put in the witness-box by Mr. Norton. The complainant denied that he intended to leave Hyderabad that day. He desired the case to come to a termination. A suggestion had been made by Nawab Mehdi Ali that he should withdraw. He said that unless he, the complainant, withdrew he could not sever his connection with the Government. He never proposed himself to withdraw the case; and asked leave to go away. He had said that if Mitra gave an ample apology he would accept. He would do that, because he was awfully harassed. He wrote to Nawab Medhi Ali about it, and said in the letter: "If the case is settled to-morrow (Friday) I shall say good-bye to Hyderabad. Mr. Inverarity does not advise me to accept an apology, but I am so much disappointed that I will accept. If you can get me off by Friday I shall be thankful all my life."

Counsel for prosecution then read parts of the pamphlet complained of, and his Worship was asked by Mr. Norton to frame a charge. The accused pleaded not guilty. After some further cross-examination of the complainant the case was adjourned until eight in the morning.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Hon'ble H. Beverley, Judge, High Court, Bengal, has been granted leave for one month.

Mr. F. R. Bayley has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Mandalay-Kanlon Railway Survey.

Mr. W. K. Stent has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi-Minchinabad Railway Survey.

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.

Furlough and leave has been granted to Lieutenant Annesley, 33rd Bombay Infantry, for six months; to Colonel A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides, for one year; and to Lieutenant H. Hitchins, 1st B. I., for four months.

Extension of leave has been granted to Colonel E. W. Mainwaring, 39th Bo. I., for five months; to Captain A. G. Penton, 9th Bengal Lancers, for one month; to Captain G. S. Elliot, R. E., for six months; to Lieutenant M. Williamson, Military Police, Burma, for six months; and to Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, for six months.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—To be Majors—Captains R. C. Macausland, John Monteith, H. R. Marrett, F. R. Knox, and Goodson Adye.

Colonel Thomas Shepherd, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Mr. Knowles, manager, Thomas Cook and Sons, who was charged of criminel misappropriation, arrived in the s. s. Clan Drummond to-day, and will be placed before the Magistrate to-morrow, when an application will be made for bai

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PORT SAID, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Worcath Hall, arrived here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here his morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dholleras 4

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols 97 3-8
3 per cent. Reades 99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper, 1854-55 ..... 65 7-16
Bar Silver 38 7-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,700,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £4,800,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £27,800,000; decrease, £300,000; other securities, £22,200,000; decrease, £700,000; notes and gold, £15,300,000; increase, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presides at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences next Monday. There are in all thirteen cases, implicating fifteen prisoners, committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates, eight of the accused being Hindus, five Mahomedans, one Parsee, and one European. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, four by Mr. Hamilton, and seven by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, the newly-appointed fourth Magistrate. The most serious cases are one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one of causing death by negligence. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Kallilakhan Amamjung, and Jalasikhan Iltzadjung committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for dishonestly retaining and voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property.
2. Harry Stafford Boyts, committed by Mr. Cooper, for forgery of a valuable security, using as genuine a forged document, and cheating.
3. Grand Babajee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing hurt.
4. Visram Sambhu, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
5. Saidu Goolam Hoosein, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for theft.
6. Mahomedkhan Hooseinkhan *alias* Mirza Mahomed, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for kidnapping a minor.
7. Abdal Rahman, *alias* Nowrojee Merwanjee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for house-breaking, and theft in a building, and causing grievous hurt whilst committing lurking house-trespass.
8. Kassia Govind, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for theft.
9. Kallianjee Lilladar, committed by Mr. Cooper, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.
10. Haridas Khatao and Gungaram Nandram, committed by Mr. Dastoor, the first accused for administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit theft, and the second for abetment of the offence.
11. Soma Basawa, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
12. Abdul Gaffoor, committed by Mr. Dastoor, for causing death by negligence and voluntarily causing hurt.
13. Bhagujee Bhiwajee, committed by Mr. Dastoor, for causing death by negligence.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Superintendent McDermott charged Ismail Mahomed and seven others with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 23,000 in currency notes and some pearls, valued at Rs. 10,000, came on for further hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. McDermott conducted the prosecution and Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, barrister-at-law, defended the last three accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. McDermott called two witnesses. The first witness proved that about three months ago the first accused had redeemed certain property pledged by him with the witness about three years ago. The second witness stated that he had frequently seen the first five accused at the second accused's shop.

Mr. Mir Sarfrazally having briefly addressed the court on behalf of his client, his Worship discharged the sixth and eighth accused, and committed the others to take their trial at the ensuing sessions.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the above-mentioned teams when a good game is anticipated, the teams have met once this season when the game ended in a draw of two goals each. The kick-off takes place at 4-30 prompt, and players are requested to be punctual. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—

ROVERS.		ENGINEERS.
J Rodgers	Goal	Corpl Urray
G Walton	Backs	Lieut Home
A G Brandon		Corpl Saunders
J S Powers	Half-Backs	Corpl Phillips
T Da G Derry		Lieut Elphinstone
C Brown, capt		Corpl Hill
J Allan	Forwards	Sergt Ridgewell
A P Gambrill		Sergt Johnson
E Rodgers		Lieut Walpole
F Hogan		Corpl Langton
A Brown		Corpl Tate.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Volunteers who are residing at the Rifle Meeting Camp at Dhanowrie have been able to obtain Commissariat rations on payment. The Commandant of the Camp draws the rations required, and the cost he will recover from the Volunteers and pay to the chief Commissariat Officer. This is a great convenience to the Volunteer competitors.

Lieutenant M. L. Hornby, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Satara, has been transferred to the 12th Bombay Infantry, Kamptee, in the same capacity. Lieutenant C. J. Cumberlege, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 8th Bombay Infantry, Ahmednagar, has been attached to the 23rd Regiment (2nd Rifle Regiment) Light Infantry, at Rajkote.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th November, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	2	48 Rm.	...	19
Suez	18	2	47 p.m.	..	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 18th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	49	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, partial.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Delle-Tolemita, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagoveshchensk and Nikolsk.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 5 p.m. on the 19th inst.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Cabl. Assab Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 8 on Sunday morning, the 20th instant.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In days of old, it was the fashion to vow on the smallest provocation. If a knight wooed a lady and she looked unfavourably on his suit; if a merchant fell in with foul weather when his vessel was overladen with cargo; if a maiden was attacked with the disfiguring measles or swine pox, the remedy was to vow. The lover vowed, instead of going off with a cheery whistle to woo elsewhere; the merchant vowed, instead of lightening his load and making his ship seaworthy; the maiden vowed, instead of using hot slops and blankets to bring out the rash. Even without the strong incentive of love, or gain, or vanity there was, in those days, if we are to believe our books, a lot of enthusiastic vowing. Brave knights, grown blue-mouldy, like our own soldiers, from the stagnation of existence in quiet country quarters, pledged themselves to fight their way to Ascalon, Jericho or Jerusalem; and noble dames, not to be outdone by their lords, made shorter trips to shrines near home, with peas or other conventional impediments in their footgear. But for many years now the habit of pledging with strong and tightly binding oaths has fallen into disuse. Perhaps because there is no need for other weapons than hard cash to open the gates of Ascalon, Jericho, or Jerusalem—perhaps because the conventional impedimenta for a pilgrimage to a shrine is retailed by look or gaze in the form of excursion tickets and hotel coupons. Our nineteenth century facilities for making life tolerable are fatal to enthusiastic vowing. While the lover has his resources in a breach of promise or divorce suit should his sweetheart prove false; while the merchant has his insurance companies and meteorological office warnings to prevent loss; while the maiden has all the fashion papers of the world to apply to for advice on her complexion, it is no wonder that the slower method of vowing and waiting for the result, should be entirely discarded. Vowing is, in fact, in our day almost a lost art. Perhaps, because deeds are no longer difficult, because the road to Ascalon is traversed now in saloon carriages, not ridden in peril and discomfort, because the rounds of a shrine are performed now under the personal conduct of look and gaze, not trodden amidst contumely and jeers, or perhaps because those who love trouble and hug humiliation no longer exist.

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But if a vow is to pledge oneself to something, which in its execution is likely to cost one much, the race of votaries is not yet extinct. From Nottingham comes an account of one of the most remarkable enterprises of our time:—The crusade against the long umbrella skirt. Lately the ladies of Nottingham convened a meeting at the Social Guild Institute to consider how to throw off the letters which have converted them from bipedal into unipedal animals; with the result that twenty-one young women registered a vow to go forth during the winter months short-coated, thus asserting their bipedal equality with their brother man. At first sight the courage required for such an undertaking seems greater than was needed to storm Ascalon, or to attack the bulwarks of Jerusalem. But on close investigation the deed seems hardly on a par with the great achievements of the Middle Ages. The twenty-one young persons, are not as we thought to beard Nottingham in bloomers; but to wear skirts which, after much animated discussion, the meeting decided should be at least five inches off the ground. The pioneers of the new movement have undertaken to appear in their costumes as soon as they have had nine to get them confected, on wet, muddy, or snowy days throughout the winter; and great conversions to the *culte* of rational, healthy, economical dress are expected to follow from the spirited example of the twenty-one young women of Nottingham.

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Perhaps as a reward for the enterprise of its women, or as an encouragement to the higher class of industry than the manufacture of its most hideously inaesthetic curtains, the late Mr. Felix Joseph has left his valuable collection of wedgwood ware to the trustees of the Nottingham Castle Museum, where it has occupied a prominent place since the opening of the Museum in 1878. By his will Derby and other towns, which have hitherto had collections on loan, are also made owners of his various art treasures.

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In the recent strides of British womankind towards emancipation, the northern ladies are coming to the front. Since the throwing open of the doors of St. Andrew's to female students eighteen young women have entered for various courses of study. It is a pity, though, that while women are showing equality of brain power, they are showing inferiority in common-sense and ordinary self-command. At the meeting of the Women's Emancipation Union, this week, Miss Cozens, in addressing her audience, remarked that if they had a regiment of women who could shoot straight "they would get the franchise in a week." When challenged to explain herself, this warlike lady stuck to her guns, recommending dynamite also as a means of obtaining their privileges. And no doubt, when women have recourse to dynamite, they will attain a certain equality with men—neither male nor female dynamitards being accorded the franchise.

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Two curious cases of married men's assertion of their rights have occurred this week. Ladies who feel inclined to make loose statements as to the date of their births should take warning by the one, and ladies who marry Italians, by the other. An Austrian baron is seeking for a divorce for his wife on the plea that she is fifteen years older than she led him to expect. One can sympathize with the man. He believed he was marrying an aunt, and instead he was unconsciously weddiog a grandmother, another of the Rachel and Lea dodges; only the woman was the sole perpetrator of the trick. The other instance is equally uncomfortable. An Italian count married an Englishwoman, and not finding her perfect, he looked around for the means of getting rid of her. But Italy has no divorce laws; so the gentleman was much put out until the idea occurred to him to become a naturalized Frenchman. But now the lady declares she married an Italian not a Frenchman, and refuses to go. Alas! poor men.

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The Newnham students memorial to their late principal Miss Clough has reached £700, and there will be a meeting of the subscribers at the College next month, to decide in what way it shall be expended. Miss Helen Gladstone, vice-principal, Mrs. Verral, Mrs. Marshall, and Miss Fawcett have been among the active promoters of the movement.

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Amongst the publications of the week is a remarkable story, *Hypocrites*, by Hugh Coleman Davidson (Sampson, Low, Marston and Co., 6s.) There is material for a diverting farce in the plot, which has just so much pathos as comes into our experience of every-day life. A young stockbroker struggling to obtain success by keeping up the appearance of wealth that in city circles is supposed to be indispensable, is married to a beautiful young woman who fills in to her position in life admirably except for one deplorable drawback—she is a confirmed kleptomaniac. Sometimes a ring, sometimes a cream jug, sometimes a fan or a scent bottle, is the spoil with which she returns from an afternoon call. In vain her husband, her sister, her uncle watch her, she manages to elude their vigilance, and makes them almost hopeless of ever saving her from herself. At length the husband hits on a plan. He advertises for a confirmed kleptomaniac companion, knowing that his wife will easily recognize the vice in another, though she fails to see it in herself, and hoping thus to wean her from the vicious habit. Thirty-seven lady kleptomaniacs, all full of their valuable qualifications, answer the advertisement; and from these, the young stockbroker chooses five who seem most likely to suit, appointing different hours at which they were to meet him at his house. Interest in the story through some unfortunate vagary of fate—perhaps enthusiasm on their part to get the situation—the five arrive at once and are shown into various rooms to wait. While speaking to the first, who manages to obtain possession of a beautiful golden vase, the man recognizes his position. Here he has turned five enthusiastic kleptomaniacs into the different well-furnished rooms of his beautiful house, and even now they are probably making the most of their time grabbing every thing on which they can lay their hands. Almost at his wits' end to know what to do, he flies about from room to room until he accepts a suggestion of one of the women, who seems the greatest thief of the lot, and allows her to gather the four kleptomaniacs with herself in the drawing-room. Her plan of making them deliver up their pickings is an original conception.

It's no use to soap it over, we're all kleptomaniacs. It's not our fault, of course, for we didn't make ourselves, so there's no harm in owning to it. But what we are is one thing; and what people think of us is another. How is this gentleman here to know that we are not humbugs? He advertised for a kleptomaniac, and I take it, he wants the real genuine article, and he can't know that until he tests us. An incapable kleptomaniac would be as bad as a common thief. So what I propose is that the five of us should empty our pockets, back hair, and such like places of resort for missing articles, for, said the lady, smiling complacently at the other four: "I'll lay a tanner to a brass farthing, ladies, you've not been idle."

How the competitive examination concluded is told by the author with wonderful zest, and those who want to relieve the monotony of a dull afternoon or a journey, will find intense amusement in the whole story.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	77·2
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.	
6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·3

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A WRITER in the *New York Nation* enters a plea for the Discouragement of Art. He contends—we seem to have heard the same thing before—that by our schools of art, scattered over the whole world, we are flooding the said world with painters, sculptors, and designers who were intended by Nature to make up parcels on a shop counter. The same kind of thing has been said of our schools for music. Let us, therefore, consider. It is quite true that an artist cannot be made; yet it is also true that an artist must be taught. It is, further, quite true that by multiplying schools we do not multiply genius. That remains the same; a small and variable quantity supplied by Nature without consulting our wishes at all. Let us not confuse things. We do not create genius in starting a school of art. We do not often discover genius. What reason is there, then, why we should continue the present "flooding" process? First of all, if we close our schools of art and music, we at once close the artistic education of the country; we drop back into the old quagmires where there were no standards, no knowledge, no appreciation possible, because nobody understood the first elements of the technique. Our schools, at least do this: they teach young people what art means. This is surely a vast gain. Which of us who can remember thirty years ago—the early sixties—does not shudder to think of the debased standards, in ordinary houses of people of all its branches? In these days every family of the middle class has the opportunity, at least, of knowing what art means. The standards of art in all branches are rising slowly but perceptibly. Again, those who learn one art learn to appreciate all other arts. For instance, there is nothing that can be taught in the art of painting which does not apply to the art of fiction. And again, though genius cannot be imparted, there is such a thing as natural aptitude. Thousands of young people can be taught to paint and draw, and play a musical instrument, and practice any other art with a certain dexterity which makes it delightful to themselves and a joy to their friends. While at the same time they are not to be compared with any of the men who have advanced their art. Further in the various circles of which society consists, there is always the demand for art of some kind. A musical society is founded, a sketching club, an amateur dramatic company, at which these cultivators of the Muse may practise and improve. Again, in professional circles, there is always the demand for artists not of the first class, who will teach. Nobody expects the suburban music master to be a Sarasate, nobody expects the school drawing-master to be a Frederick Walker. Lastly, the acquisition, even in a humble form, of any art is an education in itself. Think what it teaches a man. He who has learned to play the violin has learned patience, perseverance, industry, taste, order, reverence, humility, quietness, and I know not what other virtues. Men who love art are always peaceful and orderly citizens. And so, my friends, let us, above all things, keep up all our schools for all the arts.

I see by the front page of the advertisements in the same paper that the October number of the *North American Review* contains out of fifteen articles, three by British writers on British subjects. The first of these is a paper by Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule; the second, by Mr. Labouchere, on English Foreign Policy; the third, by Lady Jeune, on London Society. Now as very few people in this country read the *North American Review* it stands to reason that these papers were written for the American people. Let us note this thing as indicating a new departure, whether for good or bad. The actual reigning ruling Prime Minister of Great Britain—not a past Minister—expounds and defends his policy in an American periodical—for American Readers. One of the Leaders in the House of Commons gives his views on our foreign policy to an American periodical—for American Readers. An English lady discusses the wickedness of English Society in an American periodical—for American Readers. These are most significant facts. Nothing could be more significant. They seem to show first of all that our politics are eagerly watched and followed by a certain section—one knows not how large—of the American public. They show that a modern English Prime Minister thinks it dignified and useful to defend his policy in a foreign journal, and that he is anxious to win the approval of the American public. If we can imagine Mr. Blaine seeking the columns of the contemporary to explain the reason—apart from the Irish vote—of his hatred for England, if we can imagine Mr. Cleveland, on the eve of the election explaining to the *Times* by what insults to England he intends to bid for the Irish vote, if we can imagine the President of the French Republic writing in the *Nineteenth Century* his intention of going to war with Germany first and Great Britain afterwards—then we shall find a parallel to this paper of Mr. Gladstone

A YEAR'S GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco was held on the 28th ultimo at the Casino. The total revenue from the tables during the past year has been a little over 23,000,000 francs, or about 920,000*l.* which is a million francs more than the receipts of the previous year. The capital of the Society is 20,000 francs, in 50,000 shares of 500 francs. Each share carries an interest coupon of two francs per annum, or 6 per cent. upon the original value. The "dividend" is distributed early in May. This varies according to the "takings" at the tables. Last May it amounted to 105 francs, making a total revenue of 160 francs per share, 33 per cent. upon the original value, and 9½ per cent. upon the existing value, which was then 2,000 francs per share. The total revenue in 1891 was 180 francs, and in 1890, 160 francs. Monte Carlo Stock may, therefore, be considered a paying investment for those who may be willing to take its risk. In 1913 the Society will be able to reimburse its shareholders in full.

During the past six years 1,000,000 francs have been placed annually in a reserve fund for this purpose, so that with interest this, in 1913, will amount to quite 30,000,000 francs, which represents the capital of the Society. Then there are the buildings, the magnificent gardens, and other valuable property acquired by the Society from the late Prince Charles. If, therefore, there is no interference with the gambling until the contract expires, the Society will be able not only to liquidate its affairs, but there will be a sufficient balance to enable it, if necessary, to set up another establishment elsewhere.

Since his marriage the present Prince has never touched the 1,250,000 francs which the gambling Society contracted to pay annually for the concession to the Ruler of Monaco. This 50,000*l.* per year has been spent in improvements at the Palace, in building the fine cathedral, erecting new schools, and the like. When 1903 arrives the Principality will have some solidly edifices to call its own, and the Prince and Princess will rule over a domain as magnificent in its outward semblance as it is beautiful in its natural position.

In addition to the 50,000*l.* paid out as the Prince's share of the profits, the Society bears all the expense of governing the Principality. It pays the Governor General, the Judges of the Courts, and the municipal officers, feeds and clothes the army of one hundred and twenty, and maintains the eighty police. Then it makes and repairs the roads, waters the streets and lights them, and acts as general scavenger to the place. The people have free education, they pay no rates and taxes; but, on the other hand, they have no liberty and no voice in the management of affairs. They do as they are told, and take all that they can get. In addition to these expenses the Society has the cost of maintaining its own establishment. It pays 10,000*l.* to the manager of the theatre each season, and gives most of the seats away. The orchestra costs another 10,000*l.* per annum. There are over one hundred croupiers, and as many more employes of one sort and another in the rooms, whilst there are another hundred in the offices and detective department, costing in all 40,000*l.* per annum.

No less than 800,000 francs, or 32,000*l.*, are spent annually in bribing newspapers and newspaper correspondents. One Paris paper alone gets 3000*l.*, and several others in the capital receive 1000*l.*, whilst the smaller provincial papers receive from 500*l.* down to 50*l.* per annum. Many newspaper correspondents are also upon this "reptile" list, and I regret to say that the representatives of some English newspapers accept their yearly *douceurs*, not for anything they do for Monte Carlo, but for their policy of *laissez faire*. All that the Society asks of these men in return for its money is simply this—"Do nothing; say nothing; let us alone." Another item of expenditure is the *pensionnaires*—those who have lost all their fortunes at the tables, and who are now being kept by the Society. These poor unfortunates receive sums proportionate to the amount lost. One Englishman, who left 2,000,000 francs at the tables gets two louis per day. Some get 20 francs per day, some ten francs, and others as much per week. This is the generous portion of the debit side of the balance-sheet. A considerable sum is also given annually in railway fares to those who, having lost all their ready cash, are desirous of getting home without letting their friends know of their foolishness. In these cases the manager will pay the hotel bill, purchase a second-class railway ticket, and give the victim 20 francs or 40 francs for his expenses en route, according to the length of the journey. Several English people had to avail themselves of this fund during the past season. One young gentleman from Oxford was too sharp for M. Thesillat. He had already paid his hotel bill, but pursuaded the cashier to give it [illegible] receipted. In this way he managed to get 30*l.* [illegible] Casino; but he had left over 2,000*l*

[illegible] the Casino Company amounts [illegible] annum. They distributed during [illegible]arch 31st last 460,000*l.* among t the cost of working the establish- [illegible]lf the total receipts. These figures [illegible]s. The chances in favour of the [illegible]specially at *roulette*, that the bank [illegible]e players have their runs of luck, [illegible]arably lose—not only all that they [illegible] own capital also. Wells, for exam- [illegible]ple, managed to win some 30,000*l.* in two visits of about [illegible]ten days each. He came back again t wards the end of the season, however, and lost—not only every penny of his winnings, but 2,000*l.* in addition. The last time I saw him playing he was punting at *roulette* with five-franc pieces, instead of the maximum of 12,000 francs, 480*l.*, per coup of *grands et quarante*, during his heroic daps. All these plungers here have an infallible system, but they are "infallible" only so long as their luck lasts.

The total number of suicides during the past year is five. The reports of suicides here are greatly exaggerated. At Monte Carlo the gambling is concentrated in one building, and here many characters who have grown desperate congregate. They make their final coup here and lose it, but gamblers are less given to suicide than is supposed.

MISS ANNA PARNELL'S ACTION.

The case in which Miss Anna Parnell sought to recover damages for assault and eviction sustained at the hands of Mr. T. Paine, the landlord of the York Hotel, Southampton-street, Strand, came on again on the 30th ult., at Westminster County Court, before Judge Bayley and a jury.—Mr. S. Hallett was counsel for the plaintiff, who is sister to the late Irish Leader; and Mr. Stroud again appeared for the defence.—The plaintiff's case was that, after engaging a room at the defendant's house, she was turned out by Mr. Paine, who threw her violently to the ground, while Mrs. Paine tossed her luggage downstairs.—The defence was that there was no foundation for the claim, as the defendant's place of business was not an "in" within the meaning of the Act. It was further denied that there had been any assault or eviction.

Mr. Paine, recalled, was further examined by Mr. Stroud, and said that Miss Parnell offered to sleep in the coffee-room, which was 11ft. by 15ft. in size. When she left the house she walked to the cab which was waiting for her. He did not use any violence towards her, or even put his hand upon her. When she was in the cab she called out for her umbrella, which he gave her. He also told her where she might procure accommodation, recommending her to high-class hotels. He did not hear his wife say "Take her luggage to the police-station." He had no grudge against the plaintiff. His hotel was a private one, and he had conducted it as such since 1879. It was not a licensed house. His custom was to ask for payment in advance if the person applying for rooms had not sufficient luggage. He did not pretend to supply the meals.—Cross-examined by Mr. Hallett, the defendant said he let beds by the night, and sometimes supplied breakfasts and teas. His charges were fair and reasonable. He could not swear that he did not bring the plaintiff's luggage into his house. His wife, who was not able to come to the Court, was a very high-spirited woman. (A laugh.) The witness did not always obey her orders. (Laughter.) He asked the plaintiff to go away "with the greatest love." (Laughter.) He denied that the room was taken from the plaintiff and let to a gentleman. It had not been let to Miss Parnell. The rooms were taken before the plaintiff came.

Mr. Haycock, a surveyor, and Selina Smith, a servant, gave evidence, after which Mr. Stroud contended that the plaintiff had sustained no injury, and that she came there merely to air a supposed grievance. Unless the plaintiff's counsel could show that the plaintiff's house was an "inn" his case fell to the ground. He asked the jury to decide the case in favour of the defendant, and not in that of the lady who had been paraded in that Court as the sister of the great Parnell, and the grand-daughter of an even greater Parnell.

Mr. Hallett, in reply, contended that the defendant's house was undoubtedly an inn, and he asked the jury to do the plaintiff justice, although she was from Ireland.

The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 20*l.* Judgment accordingly, with costs.

THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" INQUIRY.

Since the meeting on the 28th ult., two members of the Committee, the Earl of Onslow and Mr. Wal er Long, have visited the Salvation Army's lodging-houses and shelters at Southwark, the "Ark" in Southwark, the food depot and shelter in Whitechapel, and the "Light-house" in Spitalfields. Mrs. Bramwell Booth's rescue work has also received attention, the Earl of Onslow, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., hon. secretary to the Committee, having inspected the head-quarters at Mare-street, Hackney, the receiving house for girls and women in connection therewith, the workshops and rescue home, and the women's shelter in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel.

The Earl of Onslow, Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the administration of the finances in connection with General Booth, was present at the Mayor's dinner at Guildford, and stated that the spirit of fair play and justice which was the common attribute of every Englishman revolted in him when he found a man accused of the gravest charges, anxious to court the fullest inquiry, but unable to secure the tribunal which he sought.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Government intends shortly to close the legal profession to Jews. This would be a heavy blow to them, leaving, in fact, nothing but medicine open to that persecuted race. It is the intention of the Russian War Department, during the winter, to convert the whole of the one hundred and twelve reserve battalions into permanent depôt battalions. They now consist of five companies each. Five more will be added, making their strength ten companies. Instructions have also been issued to all superior employés of [illegible] ways to perfect themselves in telegraphy before the [illegible] of January next, up to which date no changes will be made in the personnel of the Telegraph [illegible]ssian Government has re- [illegible]British Government, fuse [illegible] trade.

THE UGANDA EXPEDITION.

Captain Lugard's fourth half-yearly Report on the Uganda Expedition, submitted to the Imperial British East Africa Company, was issued on the 26th ult. It covers the period from March to August last, and in a postscript Captain Lugard explains that the greater part of the report was written at such odd moments of leisure as he could obtain on the march from Uganda to the coast. As almost the whole was written before he received the papers containing the charges of the French priests, in connection with the fighting in Uganda, he thought it well to submit this report to the directors, in order that his plain, uncontroversial description of the events in Uganda might form, with his previous reports, one connected whole, and might offer its own incidental refutation of the statements of Monseigneur Hirth and his *confreres*. Captain Lugard says, he reserves his reply to their accusations and misstatements as a separate task when he may deal circumstantially with them. In narrating the commencement of the difficulties with the Catholics, Captain Lugard writes:—

"On March 6th, two days after the completion of my former report, I received letters from Pere Acte, on behalf of the Catholics, and from Mwanga. The former proposed that I should divide the country, making the Capital between the two provinces (Protestant and Catholic), and that I should build a station in the Catholic province. I replied that I could enter into no terms at all until the King returned, that their forcible detention of him was an act of war, but that if he returned I would be glad to make peace on the lines he indicated. Mwanga wrote begging me to divide the country, as it was quite impossible for the Protestants and Catholics to live together again. I replied I would not divide the country until he returned, for that was essentially his work, and I knew nothing of the boundaries, area, population, and comparative merits of the countries. In conversation with Pere Lovesque, I was careful to point out to him that I did not look on the restitution of the King as a meritorious act on the part of the Catholics, but as a more *sine qua non* before I would enter into any negotiations. He and his *confrere* left on March 7th, and met on their way the four Catholic Chiefs, who, in consequence of Captain Williams's message and assurance that they would not be harmed, had already started to come to me. On the 21st the four Catholic Chiefs arrived, and they fully admitted that the war was their fault, and said they had done very wrong, and now came to throw themselves on my mercy. I said I was most anxious for peace and to do my best for them, but I could discuss no terms of peace until the King returned. They at once agreed to go and fetch him, and the leading Chief remained with me, while the Sekibobo and others returned for the King. I at this time received further letters from Monseigneur, and I cannot say that I liked the tone he adopted. For it appeared to me that unless I conceded to his ideas of 'justice' to the Catholics, which did not agree with my ideas of what they had a right to claim after their action, he held up indirect threats, or inferences, that the Catholics would fight to the very end like desperate men, and that my action (I suppose through his representations) would be regarded in Europe as a religious war for the propagation of Protestantism. Pere Acte also wrote, I thought, in a less conciliatory spirit than his former letter. Peres Brard and Roche arrived in Mengo on the 28th, and I gave them a house and shamba of ours to live in. . . . Having endeavoured fruitlessly for over a month and a-half to get Mwanga to return, I was at this time almost reconciled to the necessity of accepting the Mohammedan King Mbogo, but my anxiety to retain Uganda as a Christian country, under a nominally Christian King, was so great that I gave no hint whatever to the Islam of the possibility of my accepting Mbogo, and even adopted this confidous tone—declaring ourselves ready to fight—ty disabese them of the idea that they could thrust their King upon us. If the Catholics forcibly detainted Mwanga any longer I had no option but to accept Mbogo; in that case, as Pere Lovesque himself said, the opportunity for the Catholic would be finally lost, for the Mohammedans and Catholics are absolutely antagonistic and cordially detest one another, while the former and the Protestants are much more tolerant of each other's religion, agreeing that they have much in common. Moreover, the continued hostility of the Catholics and their retention of Mwanga would make them the common enemy of ourselves, the Protestants, and the Islam—a combination against which they could have no chance—nor could there be any possible alternative but war to the very end as long as they retained a rival King. I told all this to Pere Lovesque, a man whom I believe to be actuated by the simple motive of the good of Uganda and who I believe has throughout loyally supported the Company."

Mwanga returned on March 30. The bulk of the Catholics were entirely averse to giving him up, and had even decided to kill him rather than allow him to return. He therefore travelled by canoe, with the connivance of the Chiefs who had gone to fetch him. Such was the position of events at the end of March. The Catholics having given up the King, Captain Lugard was ready to discuss terms of peace with their envoys; the Mohammedan envoys were also present. Mwanga expressed the most vehement gratitude for his restoration, and said he had been detained by the Catholics, who had determined to kill him rather than allow his return, but the two or three Catholic Chiefs who had gone to fetch him, together with the Protestant Chiefs sent as envoys, had arranged his passage by canoe on the lake, and so he had avoided the plot. Mwanga's word is not to be relied on, but his evidence was that Monseigneur Hirth had told the Catholics to fight in the first instance. This, he said, he knew for a fact himself, and not from hearsay. This was the positive opinion of all the Protestant party and, considering all the circumstances, Captain Lugard felt himself bound to believe that Monseigneur Hirth's power had not been exerted for peace, and that the Catholics would not have provoked the war in the deliberate way in which they did had it been counter to his advice. The Report continues:—

"Porsidcnt rumours reached me that Monseigneur, after the first fight, had issued breech-loading arms to the Catholics to continue the war. These reports would be worth nothing unless supported and confirmed by other evidence. The Chief of the Roman Catholic party himself admitted to me that Monseigneur had issued ten to his own knowledge subsequent to the outbreak of the war, and in view of the fact that the Germans, in recovering the property looted by the natives from a caravan of the French priests, found, I am informed, breech-loading arms—sixty, I believe—concealed in the loads, it is impossible to throw aside the suspicion as baseless. This latter startling discovery has been officially reported, I believe, by Lieutenant Langheld, and he informed Captains Williams of the fact. The large number of French-made arms in Uganda proves that in the past arms have been imported by the priests, if I am right in believing that there is no commercial import of French arms on the East Coast of Africa. On one occasion also I asked the King in conversation whether any arms had been distributed in the island (after the first fight) by Monseigneur. He said 'Yes.' I asked how many. He then, in consultation with the servants of his house around him, began counting upon his fingers the numbers he could recollect, naming each man who had received one, and, being reminded and prompted by those around him, he arrived at a total of seventeen, and said he could not recollect if there were others. Under the terms of my treaty with Mwanga, the French missionaries would thus appear to have forfeited their status and privileges if these charges should be considered proved."

Captain Lugard then narrates his negotiations with the Mohammedan Party, during which, he says, he again experienced the greatest difficulty with the Protestant Party who, though most eager to make peace with the Islam, wished to retain everything for themselves, and grudged the small territory assigned to the Mohammedans. Being weary of their attitude, he decided the question with the Mohammedans, and told the Protestants that if they did not like it they could do as they pleased, but he would not assist them if they quarrelled with the Islam. Under these circumstances they had no option but to be silent. He continues:—

"With regard to the general question of my policy towards the Mahomedans, I have not the slightest doubt that the directors will view with approbation my endeavours to put an end to the interminable war between the Christians and Mahomedans by peaceful negotiation. I may, however, note my own views on the question, which prompted the action I have taken. 1st, I consider that by the terms of the Company's Charter, under which alone I administer this country as well as by the terms of my Treaty with Mwanga, and in the whole spirit of British colonial rule, absolute freedom of religion is granted to all, Christian and Mahomedan alike. And being charged, as I was, with letters from the Consul-General, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and others telling them to cease from war and become our friends, I should have acted at once unjustly and against the terms of these letters had I preferred war to an amicable settlement. 2nd, Even if there should be found those who would advocate a policy to my mind so repugnant to justice and to the terms of the Charter under which I act, on the plea of retaining Uganda as a Christian country throughout, the possibility of a war *a Poutrance* against Islam had passed with the outbreak of hostilities between the Christian sects. The intense bitterness of the hatred now existing between these sects had superseded and largely replaced that formerly existing between the Islam and the Christians, more especially in the case of the Protestants. It had become easier for the latter to unite with the Islam than with the Catholics, and so long as this bitter hostility should remain between these sects it would have been foolish for the protestants to quarrel with the Islam while the Catholics threatened their flank. 3d, On more general grounds of policy and justice, it was necessary to deal with the mass of people, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000; as an integral part of the population of Uganda, firmly convinced of the truth of their religion, and firmly attached to their native country, any attempt to rob whom of either the one or the other would have been as futile as unjust. The opportunity had, in fact, come of placing the Mahommedans under control, where the abuses of their religion could be restrained, while its ordinances as a means of the worship of God remained unfettered.

The next point of interest has a direct bearing upon the current controversy respecting the abandonment of Uganda. The report says:—

"During this period, also, I made a new treaty with Mwanga, which is substantially the same as my former one, with a few modifications. The new treaty is in perpetuity, according to my orders, by which the Company, therefore, is permanently pledged to the protection of Uganda. The treaty I attach is original, with the signatures of Protestants, Catholics, and Mohammedan Chiefs. The document was done into Kiganda, every sentence being fully explained by myself in Swahili to the most educated Muganda Chief in the country (who thoroughly understands that language), and who translated it into Kiganda. It was read aloud, in the latter language, in full barza before Mwanga and the Chiefs. I hope the provisions may meet with the approval of the Court of Directors."

Captain Lugard was much pleased with the change that became evident in Mwanga, whose appreciation of the great leniency with which he had been treated, and knowledge that in the power the Company wielded by its influence with all parties, especially the Mohammedans, and in their own strength, they held the only force which could retain him on his throne and keep Uganda in peace, would, in the Captain's opinion, be sufficient incentives to him to endeavour to identify himself with the Company to the utmost of his ability. Upon the subject of slavery the Report states:—

"On March 17 I enacted that all subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar found in slavery in Uganda were declared free, Zanzibar being now a British Protectorate. I had found many, chiefly women, who had been captured from the Arabs in the late wars, and many others had from time to time run away from their Waganda masters and found protection at Kampala. On the authority of this enactment I gave freedom passes to about fifty persons. The Protestants, who at this time (March 21) formed the barza by themselves (negotiations with both Mohammedans and Catholics not having been as yet completed) even declared their willingness to abolish domestic slavery in Uganda, so far as they themselves were concerned whenever I should see fit. So far, however, as my observation goes, domestic slavery among the Christians in Uganda approximates rather to a system of serfdom, or a feudal system, than to what in Europe is conveyed by the idea of 'slavery.' Such a system is possibly as good a one in the ordinary development of our early civilisation, as any other; if indeed, it is not (as would appear from the history of our western civilizations) a natural stage in the evolution from savagery to civilization. It has, therefore, its advantages in the prevention of idleness, the enforcing of respect for rank, which alone enables the Government of a semi-savage country to be carried on. In any case I felt it premature to do it at with the question at the moment pending the return of the King, the settlement of the country, and a more complete inquiry into the status of the domestic slave in Uganda, and the effect such a revolution would produce on the various social questions involved. Premature and hasty legislation, based on inadequate knowledge of the results involved, and, without a clear conception of the system which should supersede the one to be abolished, might only be expected to result in unforeseen and possibly deplorable contingencies. Nor would it, under any circumstances, in all probability, have been advisable for one only of the three parties to adopt so sweeping a measure. It would, therefore, be necessary first to ascertain how far the other two parties were ripe for such a reform, supposing it to be indeed a reform, of which in the present state of the development of the country, I am very doubtful."

Further differences between the Protestant natives and the Catholics are described, with this observation:—

"I could not wholly acquit Pere Brard, in my mind, of purposely distorting facts. His letters are, however, on evidence, and if the matter is put forward in the European Press I can, I think, sufficiently prove that the British administration in this, as in all minor cases of a similar nature did all that it was possible could be done to promote justice, punish the offenders and protect the weak. I doubt if the conduct of the priests in this matter will equally well bear investigation, for I think Pere Brard's action has been constantly calculated to promote discontent and to excite the passions of the Catholics."

Negotiations, marches, quarrels, interviews, occupy the following pages of the Report, and bring the reader to the time when Captain Lugard found a suitable opportunity of returning to England and determined to avail himself of it. He says:—

"The announcement of my immediate departure was not made until a couple of days before I left, when it was received with, I think, real regret, and something like dismay by all three parties, and by none more than the Catholic head chief, the Tokino. The Protestants forgot our differences and seemed almost despondent, prophesying trouble, but the Mohammedans, though I had warned them I should soon be going, were greatly distressed at Dualla's departure with me."

The Captain's retrospect on the eve of his departure is as follows:—

"Looking back on the events of the last six months, it is evident that the war which I so bitterly deplored at the time—though I saw on my return to Uganda that it was inevitable—has led to results which promise well for a more permanent and thorough settlement than has even been possible before. A letter I have seen by Monseigneur, written home in November, 1891, showed that even at that date he considered the war inevitable. Mr. Ashe said the same—viz., that no power on earth could have prevented it. When I saw that this crisis was approaching, it became, of course, my duty to once more lay aside any idea of returning to England till I should have seen these events through, and in accordance with the telegraphic wishes of the Directors (telegram November 18th, 1890), 'not leave Uganda till my work was complete.' Such work, is never complete, but at the time of my leaving there was every prospect of the dawn of a new era of law and order and peace for Uganda. A result has been achieved in the despartition of the rival sects to separate provinces, and the satisfactory conclusion of the Mohammedan difficulty which has exceeded anything I dared hope for or dream of accomplishing. And thus far, in submitting my last half-yearly report on the work we have been doing, I may say we have 'completed' the initial task committed to us. At the time of my departure all three parties looked to us as their protectors and for justice, for by the Company's intervention—they all say—peace, otherwise impossible, has replaced anarchy in Uganda. The *prestige* of the Company—of the British—stands very high indeed, not only in Uganda, but in all the surrounding countries."

THE CARMAUX STRIKE.

Telegrams received from Carmaux on the 29th ult. state that there is a movement in favour of a resumption of work, and that of the three thousand miners some four hundred are in favour of it. A report was also in circulation, to the effect that the Colliery Company and the Prefect had come to an arrangement for the resumption of work, after the fetes of all Saints' Day and All Souls' Day.

The *Jour* says it believes that the following decisions have been come to by the Government, with the object of putting an end to the Carmaux strike:—"1. President Carnot will, acting on the proposal of M. Richard, Minister of Justice, and M. Viette, Minister of Public Works, sign the decree pardoning the men condemned for the disturbances at Carmaux. 2. The Company will consent to reinstate in their places all the workmen, without exception. 3. A successor will be found for M. Humblot."

The Council General of the Seine has voted ten thousand francs in aid of the Carmaux strikers, and has adopted a resolution in favour of an amnesty being granted to the men condemned at Albi.

A Carmaux telegram says, very few miners congregated near the mines but MM. Baudin and Ferroul went the round of the pits, accompanied by a few of the men. The gendarmery patrolled the streets as usual, but no untoward incident occurred.

The Striko Committee has telegraphed to MM. Clemenceau, Millerand, and Pelletan, asking them to come to Carmaux and personally examine the present state of affairs. A rumour is being actively circulated that, in pursuance of an understanding arrived at between the authorities and the Company, some of the non-union men and the discontent strikers will attempt to resume work next Wednesday. M. Lafargue, the deputy, arrived here this afternoon.

THE GERMAN ANARCHISTS.

A Berlin correspondent says:—The Independent Socialists have now definitely seceded from the Social Democrats, and drawn up a programme of their own. This document is an open declaration of war against the State and society, and is to be publicy discussed shortly with a view to modification. It contains the following passages:—"In their efforts to improve their situation, the workmen should not strengthen the State, the political weapon of the ruling classes, but aim at its enfeeblement and complete abolition. They must, therefore, reject State Socialism in all its forms. They can bring about a satisfactory improvement of their position only by capturing the means of production, and by making every effort to abolish capitalist society, the domination of the classes, and the State, chiefly by great economic movements *en masse*, such as strikes, boycotts, refusal to enter into legal obligations, &c. "In their struggle against capital, they must express their opposition on principle to all the institutions of modern society, the Church, the School, the Army, the Bureaucracy, Parliamentary Government, &c. In order to prosecute this struggle with effect the Independent Socialists declare themselves at one with the Revolutionary Socialistic movement in all countries." The Berlin Tramway Company have dismissed a number of its employes for taking part in the Socialist agitation.

THE CONVICT NEILL.

The Press Association says that, notwithstanding the various reports on the subject, Thomas Neill, at present under sentence of death for the murder of Matilda Clover, has not made any confession, or any statement whatever in respect to his guilt or innocence. With regard to the conflicting rumours as to the convict's religious faith, it transpires that he is a member of the Church of England, and that since his conviction he has been regularly attended by the Protestant chaplain attached to Newgate.

Mr. Waters, Neill's solicitor, had an interview with Neill on business matters. Neill was guarded by two warders, and conversed with his solicitor through a partition composed of wire network. Whatever Neill may have said when at liberty upon the subject of his life abroad and the committal of crime in Canada, it transpires that since his committal he has not confessed to any murders in that or any other country. The *Central News* says the convict Thomas Neill Cream has made his will. His solicitors visited the Foreign Office with the object of obtaining possession of some old files of newspapers connected with the case of their client, but they were not successful.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

In well-informed circles in St. Petersburg, it is stated that the members of the Russian Expeditionary Force to the Pamirs were coldly received in official quarters on their return to Fergana. Colonel Yanoff is said to have been severely reprimanded for coming into conflict with the Afghan troops. At Marghelan, in the province of Ferghana, fresh arrangements are being made for the transport of horses, forage and stores for the detachment, consisting of about one hundred and sixty men, which will winter in the Pamirs under the command of Captain Kovzanikoff, of the General Staff, who will also have placed at his disposal about two hundred Khirgis Kibitkas.

Florline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE FASHIONABLE COLOUR.

How fashionable brown is becoming! All the prettiest street costumes I have seen this autumn, says the "Pall Mall Budget," seem to have been in that colour. One charming costume that I was much struck with consist ed of a plain dress with a line of gold placed some six or eight inches above the hem, and a beautifully-fitting three-quarter jacket adorned with a short pleated cape of velvet, and a not too deep fur collar of the ordinary shape. The wearer's hat was felt, of perhaps a shade lighter than the dress, trimmed with the same velvet as the cape was. And this brown costume, neat yet decidedly smart, was of brown cloth, with a silk bodice of old pink (only a glimpse of this could be seen), and fairly long coat, ornamented with a short triple cape. With this also was worn a hat to match, and it had velvet trimming and strings of the same. Undoubtedly brown is the favourite colour for coats.

THE OBNOXIOUS NET.

It has come! The blow has fallen, wails the "Lady's Pictorial," and the hair net is with us once again. It has, so to say, been hanging over our heads for a long time past, and early in the summer I noticed that one or two daring spirits led the van of fashion by enclosing their locks in the silken meshes which by some strange freak were once considered becoming. Men have laughed at us for frizzing out our heads into the semblance of furze bushes; they have grumbled at the altitude to which we have aspired in dressing it; but, alas! their artistic souls are not so dead, their eye for the beautiful so dim, that they will ever encourage their fashion-ridden womankind to bring their hair down into the napes of their necks in the appallingly ugly net, and so give their heads the appearance of a fakir-cushion or travelling pillow. I consider that our reputations are positively trembling in the balance while the popularity of the hair net remains undecided, for what "will" they think of us a few years hence when they see our portraits and our fashion-plates, and find that we stooped to a revival of this hideous mode?

BAD FOR THE BRIDEGROOMS.

With alarm "Miranda," of the "Lady's Pictorial" notes that it is becoming more and more fashionable for brides to give their bridesmaids presents. Once the bridegroom would as little have expected to escape the half-dozen gold bangles or initial brooches which usually fall to the share of the attendant damsels as he would have dreamt of failing to present the bride with her bouquet. But the young man of to-day has carefully weighed all these expenses, and discourged as far as possible the bevy of maids with whom brides love to surround themselves, and the latter sometimes find that if they are to go to the altar with the regulation number of damsels in their train they must themselves provide the customary gifts. This is a bad sign. It is a very bad thing to encourage masculine meanness and no generously-minded bridegroom would attempt to shirk the shower of bangles or brooches. I do not believe, either, that bridesmaids believe in or care for gifts from the bride half as much as if they are presented by the happy Benedict. The total abolition of bridesmaids will inevitably result, moreover, if the fashion grows.

A GOWN FOR THE THEATRE.

"I often go to the theatre," wailed a helpless female, "and you see, living in the suburbs and having to go by train, it's so difficult to know what to wear. Low gowns are so cold and day gowns look so dowdy." It apparently had not entered the head of this feeble woman to contrive a garment, smart yet comfortable, of the high-necked, transparent-sleeved order. Therefore, with my usual amiability, says Dorothy Lane, in 'Hearth and Home,' I suggested a gown to her, and she removed herself, murmuring thanks and wonderment as to 'where did I get my ideas.' The gown I recommended to her was not strike me as being particularly novel—it was merely a plain-trained skirt of black bengaline, trimmed up the seams with jet galon, which was continued again on the seams of the high bodice. The large sleeves were semi-transparent and heavily jetted, as were the collar and deep cuffs. A cloak particularly suitable to the suburban lady's case, as it is warm, and will not easily get dirty, and yet which is smart enough for the alls of any theatre, is cut quite long and fairly full, and is made of deep red-faced cloth, the over-cape being of shot black-and-red velvet edged with black fox—such a deliciously soft and cosy-feeling fur. If fur is rather too expensive a luxury for some folk, a soft pinked ruche of black silk would quite well take its place, and the cloak itself could be just as nicely carried out in a soft serge, with cape of velveteen.

WOMEN AND MONEY-LENDERS.

The victims of money-lenders are not confined to either sex or any age, or any special class of society. Men and women, rich and poor, old and young, industrious and indolent, educated and ignorant, alike fall victims to the wiles and temptations of those most destructive harpies known as money-lenders. Few persons, says the "Queen," who have not had dealings with these individuals can have even the faintest idea of the unmerciful extortion that they practise on those who are rash enough to place themselves in their power. Some extraordinary instances connected with the male and female teachers came before the School Board of London at its last meeting. It must not be regarded that these are exceptional cases. The poor teacher who borrowed £5, for which she or he has incurred liabilities amounting to upwards of £62, is by no means an exceptional instance. It is quite true that, had the first and subsequent instalments been regularly paid, the interest would barely have amounted to 250 per cent.; but it is rare that such payments of principal and interest are ever made, and, as was shown in the second of these cases, if the payment is delayed but one day, the harpy takes advantage of the omission, refuses to receive, and increases the debt by costs. Once in the power of these men, it is scarcely possible for a victim to extricate himself; such desperate straits are they driven, that it is not many years ago that a woman was executed for committing a murder to gain money for the sake of paying a money-lender. There are various grades of these men preying upon all classes of society. The legal records of the present year point to large landed estates, the property of aristocratic families that were once honoured in the land, which have passed away and been sold to satisfy the demands the money-lenders. Some of the members of the Board appeared to think that this borrowing from money-lenders by the teachers was the result of their being insufficiently paid and it appears that the teachers in these cases were assistants, whose maxim salary at the present time amounts to £150 per annum.

A WOMAN LAUREATE.

"Miranda," of the "Lady's Pictorial" sees that a suggestion has been made that the next Laureate should be a poetess, and Miss Jean Ingelow and Misses Christina Rossetti have been mentioned as sufficiently distinguished to receive the honour. It is also somewhat dogmatically asserted that Her Majesty would select the former. But, even if a woman should be chosen, I think I am right in saying that the gentle and retiring Jean Ingelow would not accept it. She has ever kept herself apart from the fuss and flurry of the time in which she lives, and not even the honour of being "Poetess Laureate" would, I fancy, tempt her from her dignified and honourable seclusion.

ON ENGAGING SERVANTS.

Mrs. Beeton writes in Hearth and Home:—In the the matter of procuring suitable maids make a point of interviewing them yourself (however much kind friends or relatives may offer to assist you) and secure them, if possible, before your marriage; and should success crown your endeavours engage them to enter your service the day after you are to return home, and arrange for an old servant of the family, or some trustworthy woman of your acquaintance, to be in charge on your arrival, presuming, of course, you start in a small way, with one, two or three maids; by this plan you will be able to settle down a little and begin to feel at home in your new home before being called upon to give directions as mistress of the house. This little plan is of great importance in laying the foundation of successful system of household management; and as the maids should begin as they are intended to go on, clear, precise directions are necessary at the commencement; so, if you are fortunate in having some old retainer and assistant to call to your service I strongly advise letting her "do for you" even longer, say, two or three days, or perhaps a week, to enable you to get more or less straight so start fair with the new maids.

CHILDREN'S COSTUME.

Children's clothes are pretty to look at when they are nicely designed, but the task of finding the happy mean between the over-smart and the dowdy is, writes Mrs. Fenwick-Miller in the "Illustrated London News," not quite an easy one. There is always waiting at the fond mother's elbow the tempter who urges her to think only of how to make her little ones picturesque and pretty; this is so easily done with the young fresh faces and the lithe slender figures that we are all apt to set to work to perform the pleasant task for our own visual delight. But the children's interests demand that far more anxious attention shall be given to ease and freedom than to smartness. The soft bones, the tender flesh, the form developing here and there at unexpected places and with mushroom-like rushes into growth, demand before all things absolute absence of constriction and pressure. To allow this, and yet not to have a dowdy "toute ensemble," is a matter which needs some art. Fortunately, the fashion lends itself in the present day to the happy accomplishment of the dual object. The over-long-skirted frocks, with high waists coming just where the delicate short ribs are situated, that have lately been introduced for very little, toddling girls must be barred from praise. But the prevailing style for girls, loose at the waist, depending from the shoulders, and just long enough to veil but not the knees when sitting, with smartness given by the full sleeves and the trimming of one kind or another, is an ideal costume for children.

TENNYSON AND WOMANHOOD.

Half a century ago, a writer in "Hearth and Home" remarks, I knew Tennyson, knew him well—not for long years: no, but for many days at various times during one year. We lived in Chester-square in those far-off times—he was a frequent visitor. I had spent a portion of my childhood in Italy; I was familiar with its language, and I spent more than one rainy morning assisting the poet to translate "Dante." It was a portion of the "Inferno" which claimed our attention. The volume, the very identical volume, lies before me now. Tennyson, like Byron, was an ardent admirer of Goethe—"Grand old Goethe," as Byron styled him. I had learned German as a school study. I could not be said to know it, but Tennyson insisted on my learning several short poems by heart. They are all marked in a small shappy copy of Goethe's "Gedichte," which lies on my table as I write, and now has an unspeakable value for me. One day he kept a carriage waiting for us at our door for many minutes until I could repeat "Der Abschied" perfectly. How well I remember the calm, grave, gracious manner of the man; the simple but impressive way in which he often said small things perhaps; but things never to be forgotten: "A girl should be able to make a pudding and darn a stocking, whatever else her acquirements." He one day said to me, and I most emphatically agree with him: "A woman must, above all things, be true to her womanhood." "Maude"—Tennyson's "Maude"—was, if I mistake not, Maude Jesse, daughter of a clergyman, author of a little work known as "Jesse's Gleanninns." Rose Jesse, Maude's sister, was the beloved wife of William Freer, Rector of Houghton, near Leicester, my own very dear first cousin. My father left London very soon after that year when I so often met Tennyson. We lived again in fair [illegible]ly, but our paths never crossed more; but I keep the little mildewed shabby volume of Goethe's "Gedichte" as a very precious relic.

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